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A victory for Grape Boycott

(Special to POUNDMAKER)

A breakthrough has occurred in the struggle of the United Farm Workers against the California growers and their allies.

The UFW and the Teamsters Union have signed an agreement which will see the Teamsters pull out of agriculture entirely within two years.

As of now the Teamsters have agreed to cancel the 200 sweetheart contracts they now hold with California grape growers.

In return the UFW has agreed to call off its boycott of Teamster lettuce. Teamster contracts with the lettuce growers will be in force till 1975 but will not be renewed at that time.

The decision of the Teamster bureau-

crats to end their collusion with the growers in exploiting farmworkers was in large part due to public pressure.

The UFW was reported elated at the signing of the agreement which allows them to concentrate all their resources in organizing the continent-wide grape boycott.

A large contingent of UFW organizers are presently working in Toronto, the fourth largest grape-consuming city in North America. Some of these organizers will be travelling to western Canada in the near future to help build the boycott campaign on the prairies.

The grape boycott in Canada is especially crucial at the moment as the grape harvest in California is nearing its end. To help with the grape boycott in Edmonton, call 433-2808.

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POUNDMAKER

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Mondays by the Harvey G. Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11129 - 80th Avenue, Edmonton; phone 433-5041. Single copies are free at all outlets. Subscriptions cost \$7.00 for one year and \$12.00 for two years. Any and all volunteers are welcome. Press releases, letters, money, food, beer, editorial submissions, etc. must be received by the Friday before publication. POUNDMAKER is printed by Central Web Offset Limited.

POUNDMAKER is a member of Canadian University Press (CUP) and the Youthstream Advertising Co-operative and receives Liberation News Service (LNS) through the Edmonton branch of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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STAFF THIS ISSUE:

beeble, joe, freebie Morgan, bleep. Goleue (for a), Ann (are v), Ross, golly gollom kimball dave and beth, malcolm and poo' on you. Eugene bobbie, Cam wobbie, and Tom you are no fum, yum, yum, eric and jim (in e) Abigail Poot got the boot and Charlotte got the rest. Joe Bonomo went away cause of the mde's son who couldn't see except for me, Harvey G. (for g) Thomgirt.

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For sale: Pioneer SX 9000 stereo with reverb amp. Call 436-1542.

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For sale: 1 desk, 1 dresser, 1 pole lamp, golf clubs (ladies), ironing board and iron, ladies bicycle, 2 oil paintings, 1 batik, Phone 433-3349.

For sale: 2 AR3 speakers in A-1 condition and one 4 foot light organ. 433-8225.

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Wanted: Coin collecting. Will trade or buy coins. Ph. 488-5670.

HOUSING

Wanted: girl to share new townhouse with 2 other girls. Rent \$70 per month. Easy access to university. Ph. 469-2878 after 5.

Wanted: person to share 4 bedroom house with three others. Phone Linda 482-4167.

Wanted: Someone to move into co-operative household 11121 - 85 ave. Preferably clean, liberal, mature student (male or female). Share food, rent, cooking, etc. House interests include music, and sports. Rent about \$60 per month plus utilities and food. If you are interested in joining our family drop in and call. Ph. 439-0564.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Would Loren Close or anyone knowing his whereabouts please phone Les and Deb at 488-2147.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Monday, Oct. 1, 7:30 PM, Room 142, SUB- initial meeting of Committee to Defend Dr. Morgenthaler.

Tuesday, Oct. 2-12:30 PM, Room 280, SUB- meeting of Committee to Defend Student Rights.

Friday, Oct. 5-8 PM, Room 142, SUB, Vanguard forum. Subject: Allende's Chile. Format: debate between League for Socialist Action and Communist Party of Canada.

PRE-DENTAL CLUB. An organizational meeting will be held in the dentistry building in Room 2031 at 12 noon, Wednesday, October 3. Election of officers and future plans will be discussed. Come and find out what pre-dentistry is all about.

LOST: small charm bracelet. Great sentimental value. Phone 482-2488.

Energy workshops raising consciousness on the physical, emotional, intellectual, and spiritual levels, using techniques from modern psychology and ancient spiritual practice. 453-2565.

Anyone interested in participating in a workshop on Rock 'n Roll; music of the '50's and '60's at Garneau United Church, Tuesday Oct. 9, please phone Larry Saidman at 425-1579 or 432-5845.

CONCERT: in celebration of the 500th anniversary of the great Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus, the Copernicus Quincentennial Committee of Alberta will present a concert of Polish music, ballet, and folk dancing at the Jubilee Auditorium at 3 PM, Sunday, October 7. Tickets (\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50) are available at the Bay box office.

The Queen Elizabeth Planetarium is now presenting "COPERNICUS-MASTER OF THE SUN", a programme on the life and works of Polish Astronomer Nicholas Copernicus to commemorate the 500th Anniversary of his birth. Showtimes: Tuesday to Friday at 8 PM, Saturday at 3 PM, Sunday & Holidays at 3 and 8 PM. Admission: adults \$1.00; senior citizens, and students (13-17 years) \$0.50, children (6-12 years) \$0.25.

Edmonton Parks and Recreation have commenced an after hours telephone information service. For further information regarding programmes, facilities, and services, please call 425-7450 between the hours of 8:30 AM and 8:30 PM Monday to Friday, 9 AM to 3 PM Saturday.

Edmonton Parks and Recreation is hosting a public meeting to present the plans for the development of the Muttart Conservatory and botanical gardens. The meeting will be at Cloverdale Community Hall, 97 Street & 98 Avenue, 7:30 to 9:30 PM, October 1, 1973.

The Folk Club is sponsoring an Arab Music and Dance concert, featuring Oud player Unwar Kachkar, drummer Ceasar Estephan and the Arab Knights, a local dance group Sun. Oct 7 at 8pm. Garneau United Church. Admission \$1.00; half price for members.

Outdoor Club: people interested in starting a university outdoor club are invited to come on a campout at Two O'clock Creek. (Sissleau area) Oct. 27 and 28 (after mid-terms). Equipment sharing and car pool arranged. Call Cathy at 439-4480 or anybody at 439-0426.

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DINNER FOR 4 9.50
Sweet and Sour Sparr ribs, Chicken Fried Rice, Chicken Chow Mein, Deep Fried Jumbo Shrimps, Chicken Balls with Pineapple.

Volunteer!

For further information on any of the following volunteer positions, contact the Volunteer Action Center at 11011 - Jasper Avenue or phone 482-6431.

M.O.V.E. needs mature volunteers to assist in caring for children and also to teach all high school subjects in an unstructured setting.

Vanguard Forum stresses boycott importance

Between 30 and 40 people attended a panel discussion sponsored by Vanguard Forums on the United Farmworkers Union California grape boycott on Friday, September 28.

The speakers were Terry Kennedy of the League for Socialist Action, Rick Taves, Alberta Organizer for the NDP, and Roger Swan of the Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry (ECJIFI).

Kennedy stressed the importance of Chicano nationalism in the struggles of grape and lettuce workers. The Aztec eagle, emblem of the striking farmworkers, is a symbol drawn from Chicano culture, a culture in danger of dying out in the U. S. A.

Kennedy further stated that the fact that many of the migrant workers are Mexican means that they are not covered by American labour legislation. Many of them are helpless to defend themselves against exploitation because of their vulnerability under the Illegal Aliens Act, he said.

Kennedy told of cases where Mexican people, in hopes of getting better jobs in the U. S. A., paid to have themselves smuggled into the country and hired out to a grower. Then after the workers had slaved in the fields for a few weeks, the growers would call in the sheriff to arrest them just before payday.

Kennedy pointed to the Raza Unida party as important force in the workers' struggle. He said the formation of this specially Chicano political party represented a break with any illusions that the workers may formerly have held that the Democratic party might defend the workers' interests against agribusiness.

Rick Taves of the NDP spoke of the conditions of migrant and agricultural labour generally, drawing on his own experience in the vegetable-growing areas of Southern Ontario. He said that migrant workers earn an average of 25 cents per basket of vegetables and that they can pick an average of 60 baskets a day. This gives them an average wage of \$15 for a 12-hour day of very strenuous labour.

While acknowledging the small farmers' responsibility to labour, Taves said we must consider that the small farmers' profits are not usually great and that this may partly explain his reluctance to pay better wages.

Taves pointed out that the real culprit is agribusiness, the control of agricultural production and sales by a small number of large, diversified companies. He gave examples of how such companies have attempted to destroy the small farmers and to control prices by creating artificial shortages and surpluses in the market.

Pinkerton's pick on picketers

Picketing action against several Safeway stores in Edmonton continued this past weekend in support of the boycott of scab California grapes.

The pickets were urging a complete boycott of Safeway itself in an effort to bring the giant chain to support the grape boycott.

Informational leaflets were handed out at the entrances to the stores urging consumers to honour the produce boycott and to consider boycotting Safeway.

Over-all response was very good with several shoppers stopping to converse with picketers. At one store, up to 16 people turned away when informed of the boycott.

The picketing action seems to be having its greatest effect in the working class districts of Northeast and West-end Edmonton. Pickets at the 109th Street and Whyte Avenue Safeway store, a store patronized mostly by students and middle and upper-middle class professionals, were, on the whole, politely ignored. People accepted the handouts

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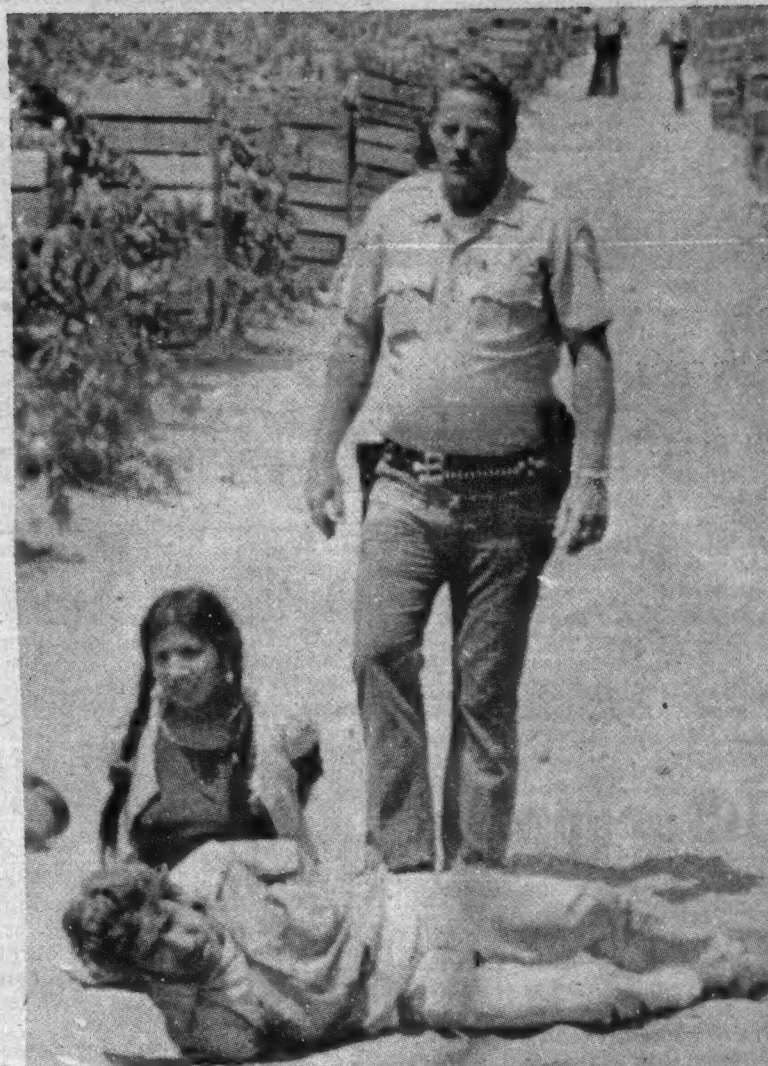


Photo from LNS

Striking farmworkers violated a court injunction and entered vineyards to talk to the pickers, whereupon they were attacked by police.

Roger Swan of ECJIFI spoke of the good response of sectors of the public to the boycott—even a nun has been picketing and leafletting.

However, the media has been very reluctant to support the boycott, he said. In fact, the first article printed on the boycott in the Edmonton Journal was an editorial supporting the Teamster strike-breakers.

Swan said that both media people

and Safeway executives took the attitude that they must "give the public what it wants". They had no consciousness of themselves as makers and changers of public opinion, he said.

The media claimed that the public wanted sensationalism and that the miserable daily conditions of the farmworkers and their families are not sufficiently interesting, Swan said.

The Grape Boycott has been endorsed

Wine vines boycotted

Livingston, California (LNS)—As the table grape strike in northern San Joaquin Valley winds down and the international grape boycott expands, the focus of the United Farmworkers battle against California's agribusiness corporations has shifted north to the wine grape fields.

Several hundred striking farmworkers have been picketing these fields in the Livingston-Stockton area for seven weeks but the beginning of the grape harvest itself in the past two weeks has increased the intensity of the strike.

The targets are E&J Gallo Winery and Franzia Brothers Winery, the largest and eighth largest wine companies in the country, respectively. The strikers are demanding that the companies repudiate contracts signed earlier this summer with the Teamsters Union, and renew their contracts with the UFW.

On August 29, more than sixty workers were arrested outside Livingston when they attempted to enter Gallo fields and talk to strikebreaking workers. Several were injured in the encounter with Gallo security guards and Merced County Sheriff's deputies.

The outcome of the Gallo and Franzia strikes is crucial to the UFW because the union's contracts with other large wine companies such as Almaden, Christian Brothers and United Vintners expire late this year or early next year. These companies seem to be waiting to see the direction that Gallo and Franzia take before deciding

on their own course of action.

The two companies are major political and economic powers in Central California. Gallo alone produced more than one-third of the wine sold in the U. S., more than twice as much as its nearest competitor. Each company, however, owns only a very small proportion of the grapes it uses to make its wine and buys the rest from smaller growers, who they exercise tight control over. Gallo buys 88% of its grapes, and Franzia 93%. This arrangement also helps shield the companies from strikes, because most of the smaller growers are not unionized and continue to provide grapes during this year's harvest.

"We had hoped in the contract this year not only to renew the Gallo contract but also to be able to include under UFW contract a certain percentage of the growers it buys grapes from," said Aggie Rose, head of the UFW Livingston office.

UFW supporters are planning an international boycott of Gallo and Franzia wines as a means of putting the economic squeeze on the companies.

Despite extensive attempts to recruit strikebreakers at higher-than-normal wages, both companies are suffering in the fields. Franzia has had a daily average of between 12 and 20 workers when it needs about 130, and Gallo has had between 100 and 300 daily when it needs close to 500.

ed by the Edmonton Labour Council, the Alberta Federation of Labour, and the United Church of Canada among others, he said.

Some difficulties had been experienced with the store managers, however. The manager of Woodwards refused to let ECJIFI members leaflet outside the store.

Swan also explained that Safeway was chosen as the focus of the boycott because it is "the biggest in the West." Also, many Safeway directors themselves own grape growing land in California. Speakers from the floor took up the problem of agribusiness. It was pointed out that:

- tactics such as the boycott of Cuban sugar by the American government meant business for Canadian monopolies.

- it is about \$600 cheaper to buy a tractor in Britain and ship it here than to buy it here because of the monopoly in farm equipment.

- just four major companies control grain production.

- the price of tobacco land prohibits small farmers from buying.

- 75% of all Canadian farmers produce less than one third of Canada's agricultural produce.

- forty small cheese plants and co-ops closed down recently in Canada because of actions of the Kraft monopoly.

Various speakers emphasized that building alternative agricultural co-op systems was not the answer. They said that, in practice, co-op shareholders in Saskatchewan often received minimal returns and workers employed in co-ops were often paid less than workers elsewhere.

Richard Thompson of the League for Socialist Action stated that workers and farmers had built the food industry and therefore had the right to take it over. He said that money for the small farmers must come, not from the taxes of working people, but from nationalization of the food industry.

Speakers from the floor criticized the NDP and the Alberta Federation of Labour for not giving sufficiently active support to the grape boycott. They said that the NDP must not see itself simply as "the parliamentary wing of the workers' movement". Rather, it must use its size and power to organize and publicize the boycott.

Kennedy and Swan both emphasized the importance of the boycott as a weapon. Since farmworker pickets have been attacked and killed in California, it has been necessary to call of picketing in many places.

As an alternative, farmworkers have

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Grapes gone from U of C

Calgary (CUP) - The University of Calgary food services has discontinued the sale of grapes in the university's cafeterias.

Acting food services administrator, Mary Brasnett, says the university is not selling grapes because "we were asked to honour the boycott and we had run out of grapes."

The United Farm Workers (UFW) is promoting the boycott of California grapes in an attempt to force the grape growers to come to terms with the union.

The UFW promoted a similar boycott from 1965 to 1970 in a successful effort to win recognition of their union. The UFW is now fighting grape growers and Teamsters' Union union busting attempts.

The University of Calgary Students Union asked food services to discontinue the sale of grapes until the boycott is lifted.

A large percentage of grapes sold in Canada are boycotted Californian grapes. But some Canadian grapes, notably from B. C., are now in season and are not boycotted. Check carefully, though.

Public forum on Morgentaler

The Canadian Women's Committee to Repeal the Abortion Laws held a public meeting, chaired by Jean McBean, to develop a broad front in support of Dr. Henry Morgentaler, a practicing advocate of abortion on demand in Quebec.

On September 24, the date of the meeting, Morgentaler was brought to trial to face three out of thirteen criminal charges based on performing and conspiring to perform abortions. Morgentaler freely admits to having performed over 5000 such abortions without serious complications. He bases

his defense on the contention that Canada's "liberalized" laws are contrary to the Bill of Rights.

Angela Mueller of the Edmonton C. W. C. steering committee stressed the importance of speed in organizing the "Drop the Charges" campaign. The government's policy of allowing no further loosening of the laws was made perfectly clear by Otto Lang after the repeal of the laws in the USA.

The Canadian courts do not have a tradition of legislating through the Bill of Rights and there is every indication that the Government wants a verdict

of guilty without delay.

Ms. Mueller stressed that such a verdict would set a precedent of stringent enforcement of the present equivocal laws.

Student's Union president George Mantor, in a brief statement to the meeting deplored that in the face of widespread public support for abortion law reform "a handful of old men determines what is right for everyone." He then cited the spring 1972 referendum that indicated that 80% of U of A students considered the abortion laws unfair.

Later the meeting was informed that the Students' Council passed a motion condemning the arrest of Dr. Morgentaler.

Ms. McBean described a system in which a woman in search of an abortion must seek a hospital that has an abortion board, make an appeal to three strangers who decide her fate and wait, sometimes for weeks (each delay increases the chances of complications in the operation) for a possible refusal which would lead to a "back alley butcher" or an unwanted child.

This system is Canada's. Dr. Morgentaler assumed the responsibility, not only of campaigning for reform, but of helping those who needed immediate help. For that decision he now faces a possible sentence of life imprisonment.

But the C. W. C. sees an alternative. Morgentaler can be freed and a blow can be struck for human rights if a great public outcry is raised in Canada.

The meeting on Monday, in accordance with meetings all across the country, set up a local defence committee to direct the protest. It called for all people who would support the dismissal of the charges against Dr. Morgentaler to join in a united protest to the federal government.

If you can lend organizing assistance to the committee, please contact Angela Mueller, 10128-87 avenue; phone 433-8998.

By Hugh Thomas

(Editor's note: George Mantor is to be commended for his apparently liberal stand on this issue. It is to be hoped that he will follow up his commendable words with real action, in whatever way may prove most effective. If he fails to do this, we may safely assume that his short speech was merely an opportunistic political manoeuvre - an assumption that, given his past performance, should not be completely ruled out. POUNDMAKER sincerely hopes Mr. Mantor, through real action, will quickly reassure us on this point.)

Student Help budget rise

Students' Help is continuing its operation this year with the full support of the Students' Council. At the Council meeting of September 24, Students' Help was granted almost \$2,000.00 for its operations of the 1973-74 Session. By following the recommendations of its Administration Board, the Council agreed that Students' Help "offered one of the more worthwhile services to students and that they should be supported."

Worthwhile? Students' Help consists of about forty volunteers whose only qualification is that they share a concern for other people, according to one of its members. Their major function is to answer the phone and respond to two types of calls, requests for information, or trouble calls about genuine mental or emotional problems. A majority of "trouble calls" come from residence, and from people who simply need to talk to someone who will listen.

Many callers are referred to other service organizations. Abortion referrals and referrals for other types of birth control, such as the "morning-after" pill, are typical services of Students' Help. People who wish to discuss their problems are encouraged to drop in.

Where does the money go? Students' Help maintains two rooms on the second floor of SUB -- an office and a drop-in center. This involves many expenses which use most of their grant money, says one member.

Money is also spent on advertising and on special projects. This includes money spent on qualified personnel who attend the seminars and training sessions that are held for the benefit of volunteers. One training session was attended by two psychologists who created role-play situations where new members could practice their response to human emotion.

The general policy of Students' Help is to keep a low-keyed image, says the same female member who prefers to remain unnamed. This corresponds to a desire to escape from all forms of sensationalism, such as the story which appeared in the Gateway, she says. Confidentiality is stressed when dealing with people. She adds that their image should be one of trust and confidence, and that Students' Help should not be advertised as an instant cure for every suicidal depressive who picks up the phone.

Students' Help is presently operating smoothly with many new volunteers who are ready to answer your call -- before it's too late.

Profit at SUB pub

The Student Union pub in Room at the Top has shown substantial profit during its first three weeks of operation. During the debate on the budget delay, at last Monday's Student Council meeting, President George Mantor commented that R. A. T. T. has realized a profit of about \$700.00 per week.

Considering that beer has always been a top seller at the U of A the success of R. A. T. T. does not seem too surprising.

The question arises whether R. A. T. T. should be making a profit, or whether it should operate on a break-even basis by providing cheaper prices and more

live entertainment. Executive Vice President Bary Croxton commented that, in principle, R. A. T. T. should attempt to make a profit. Prices cannot be lowered, he says, since the Alberta Liquor Control Board sets a minimum price for the commercial sale of alcohol. He added that weekdays were more profitable than weekends, with some days showing a profit of \$200.00. Of course, these trends could reverse with the approach of mid-term and Christmas exams.

Room At The Top is open for the sale of beer and wine every day except Sunday. There is live entertainment on Saturday night.

Canada to liberalize US puppets?

Canadians should join the Organization of American States "despite the costs involved."

Dr. Fernando Belaunde-Terry, President of Peru from 1963 to 1968, told a U of A audience on Friday that "the main motivation for membership in the O. A. S. should not be material considerations" but "the search for hemispheric unity."

"Public opinion, as expressed by General Marshall in 1948 and President Kennedy in 1961 made clear that there should

be no obstacle for the exchange of ideas and economic development."

"The O. A. S. has frequently been accused of imperialism... but if Canada comes into the organization her presence would improve the situation."

In answer to a question concerning the recent events in Chile Dr. Belaunde expressed his displeasure with the military junta.

"I am against dictatorial regimes... Allende may have gone too far in changing Chile, but he has died and was loyal to his convictions."

Dr. Belaunde explained that he has had experience with violent overthrow of government.

"I have been persecuted by a military regime and have been in exile for five years."

The military coup that seized power from Belaunde in 1968 has since ended private ownership of land and has eliminated the American strangle hold over key Peruvian industries.

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Law and order: *G.F.C. consolidates power*

Students at the University of Alberta are to be disciplined under a system of double jeopardy.

This was the decision of the General Faculty Council (GFC) when it approved section five of the Discipline, Law and Order Report on Monday, September 24.

Section five calls for the establishment of a University Discipline Hearing Board. Many of the offenses on which the board may rule are also covered by the law of the land. A student is therefore liable to double punishment for the same offenses.

The report states that "any person" may bring action against any student if he considers that that student has committed an offense. Only students, however, may stand accused before the

board. There is no mention in the report of offenses being committed by

faculty or administration against students.

Patrick Delaney, Students' Union VP-Academic called the report "Somewhat reactionary". He stated in a Student Council meeting that the Hearing Board was nothing more than a "kangaroo court". Student Council had previously voted to condemn the report.

The report itself is the result of deliberations of a Committee on Discipline, Law and Order created within the GFC in 1969. The U of A administration was worried about repercussions on the U of A campus from student actions at Simon Fraser University, the University of British Columbia, and various campuses in the USA.

Max Wyman, president of the university, seems anxious to obscure the issue. He stated to Gateway that it's not a question of "double jeopardy" but of "double jurisdiction". He did not comment on what the practical difference would be to a student facing two trials and two punishments for one offense.

Section five of the Law and Order Report does not clearly define what an "offense" is. Such crimes as "mental indignities" may be included.

Your \$20,000 S.U. manager

"Darrell Ness know everything that goes on and because the people who get on council are generally immature politically they take his word."

This is the assessment last year's Vice-president Services, Beth Kuhnke, has of the general manager of the Students' Union, Darrell Ness. She feels the situation is even worse this year.

Ness is at the top of the Student Un-

ion management. Along with his position, there are four other managers with specific duties. These include: Cec Pretty, the Arts manager; Fulton Fredrickson, HUB manager; Art Warburton, Service areas; Chris Gates, Building manager.

Ness is paid over \$20,000 yearly, and the four area managers each make over \$13,000 yearly. Their combined salaries amount to about 13% of the student's union fees collected each year.

It is impossible to tell exactly how much the managers are paid, as their contracts are not available to the student body. Although Ness has said at times that his contract is available, no student requesting to see it has been allowed to. Kuhnke was not even allowed to read it when she was on the S. U. executive.

Ness's contract was renewed by the executive earlier this year. Because it was due for renewal this year, the contract was a major issue in the council elections last spring. The position of the four members of S. U. president George Mantor's slate who were elected was not to cut management wages, saying "a large organization needs well-trained people". They felt that the general manager should be kept for

cont'd on p. 10

Budget deferred; council gulled

Where has all the money gone?

The presentation of a final budget to the Students' Council could be postponed for a month. Formerly the budget was presented on October 31, but if a By-Law Amendment receives a second reading at the next council meeting, then the budget presentation will be delayed until November 26.

The reason given by the executive for this delay is that "more time is required to gauge the financial situation of the Students' Union". This means that financial figures for the pub in Room at the Top, the Record Co-op in HUB, and the games area in the SUB basement are not expected to be ready in time for the previous deadline, according to one executive member.

These specific reasons were not presented at the Student Council meeting

on September 24. At that meeting, the first reading of the Amendment to delay the budget was passed by a vote unanimously.

By this fact, it appeared that none of the student councillors were aware of any implications that could arise. No questions were raised concerning the possibility that additional time might be required to clear the record of the previous executive. Not one question was asked concerning the ability of the present executive to prepare a final budget by the usual date of October 31. And none of the councillors questioned the Constitutional right of Council to delay the budget.

The next Students' Council meeting is scheduled for October 15. It remains to be seen if any of the above questions will be raised.

controlled activity zones

Gary Draper, a faculty of arts student representative on GFC said that the campus Law Review Committee is still studying controversial sections of the Law and Order Report. He said that many of the recommendations of the report would not represent a major departure from present university regulations.

At present, for example, there is a regulation that all speakers brought on to campus must be approved by the president of the university. This was enforced at least once during the sixties for political reasons.

The U of A also has a regulation stating that activities such as "advancing a cause" may take place only in certain "activity zones" and only after a permit has been received.

U of A instructors currently have the authority to immediately suspend any student on charges as vague as "serious indiscipline in the classroom". Canvassing and soliciting for funds on campus are forbidden unless the president of the university declares an exception for a certain organization or individual.

In short, a great deal of arbitrary power rests in the hands of the administration and the president of the U of A, and they can choose to use it at any time to suppress political activity and political organizations.

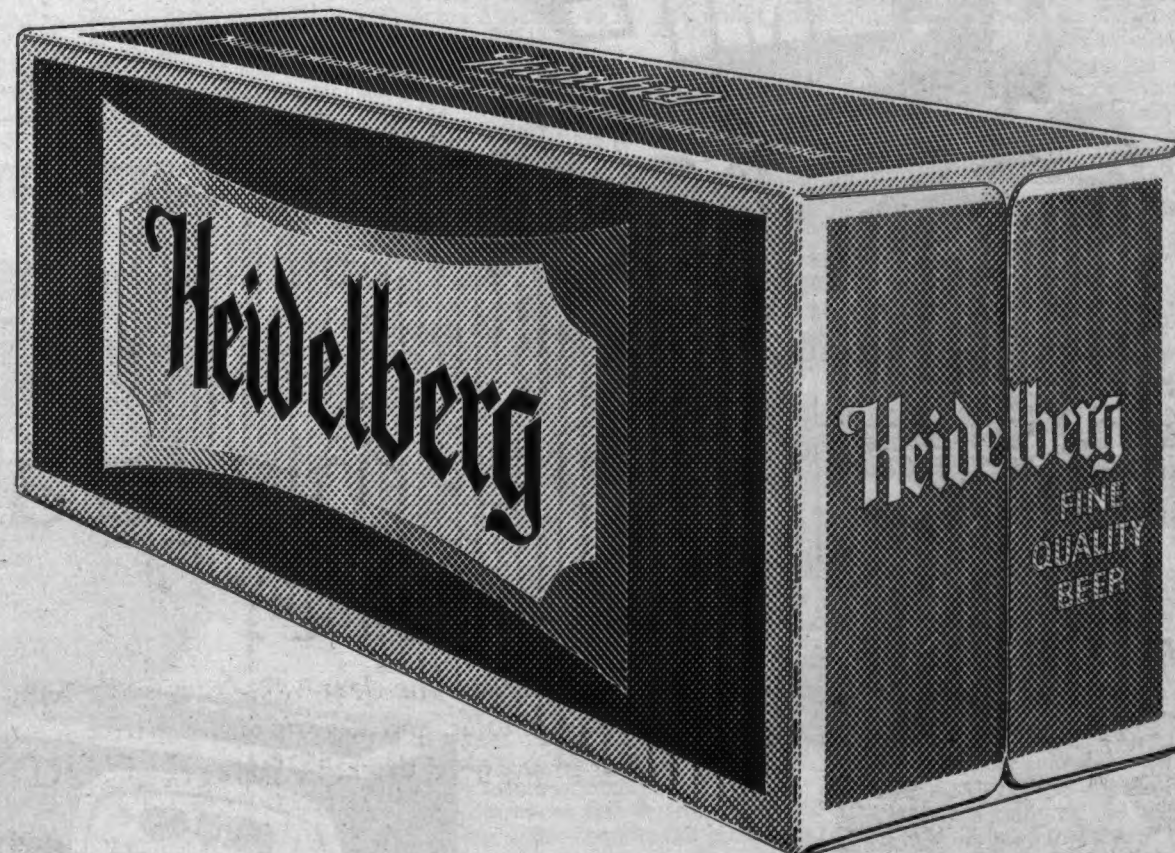
by Charlotte MacDonald

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Will the real Betty Crocker go away

MIAMI BEACH(CUP-LNS) - Betty Crocker and her parent General Mills were awarded the second annual Bon Vivant Vichyssoise Memorial Award in mid-June for the corporation's encouragement of bad eating habits.

The award, a garbage can, was given by the Centre for Science in the Public Interest, as a counter event to the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists at the Miami Beach Convention Hall.

"Bad eating habits start young," said the Center's representative Dr. Michael Jacobson, "and General Mills spends millions of dollars a year to encourage kids to eat foods that contain a high percentage of sugar, a good deal of salt, potentially harmful artificial colorings, and refined flour from which many nutrients have been removed."

Like other cereal manufacturers, General Mills boosts its sales by advertising directly to children, zeroing in on Saturday morning TV, as well as using box top hype and other premiums as lures.

Two General Mills cereals, "Total and Wheaties, are identical except for

1/3 cents worth more vitamins in a 12 ounce box of Total. That 1/3 cents mushrooms into 18 cents at the store -- a 5400 percent mark-up.

"This adds up to about a \$10 million a year gyp," said Jacobson. "It is cheaper for someone to buy Wheaties and a vitamin pill than Total."

The Center also accused General Mills of secrecy (the food producer recently declined to make public the nutritional analyses of its products) and deceptive labeling. Many General Mills' label violate American federal regulations which require that preservatives be identified by chemical name. And Betty Crocker markets a "butter pecan" cake mix which contains no real butter and no pecans.

After the Kellogg Company, General Mills is the second largest cereal producer in the country. But cereal alone did not account for last year's profit of 65.5 million dollars on sales of \$1.6 billion. With Lionel Trains, Play-Doh and Parker Brothers games, General Mills is now the third largest toy manufacturer in the U.S.

Frozen seafood, a frozen meat sub-



1936

1955

1972

stitute, Hamburger and Tuna Helper, clothing, jewelry and industrial chemicals (including vitamins) are among the company's other products. There is also a 65 unit restaurant chain (Red Lobster

Inns), and the company is currently testing a computerized weight reduction program, travel companies and adult education centers.

Cup News

LETHBRIDGE (CUP) - Students at the University of Lethbridge voted Sept. 28 to join the National Union of Students (NUS).

The vote was more than 62 per cent

in favour, though only 18 per cent of the 1700 eligible voters cast ballots.

The decision means University of Lethbridge students will participate in the NUS national conference to be held at the University of Alberta, later this month.

NUS was established less than a year ago to provide Canadian students in technical institutes, community colleges, and universities with a united front in the fight for more financial aid, for better food and housing, and for more student say in decision mak-

ing at post secondary institution.

Each Student Union interested in joining NUS must hold a referendum on the question. Annual fees are 30 cents per student and are used to maintain a full time office in Ottawa.

OTTAWA (CUP) -- Not everyone loses because of the current escalating food prices.

For the 28 weeks ending August 11, M. Loeb Ltd., owners of IGA stores, and

Horne and Pitfield Foods, more than doubled the profit made at the same time last year.

This year, Loeb made \$1,080,300 compared to last year's \$465,000. Loeb's new, highly lucrative subsidiary, Horne and Pitfield also more than doubled its profits in the same period. Horne and Pitfield profited \$461,599 this year compared to \$221,729 last year.

As well as a controlling interest in IGA, Loeb also owns several drug stores, including the Shoppers City chain, and other food and drug related industries.



Labatt's Blue smiles along with you.



Safeway pickets

Continued from page 3

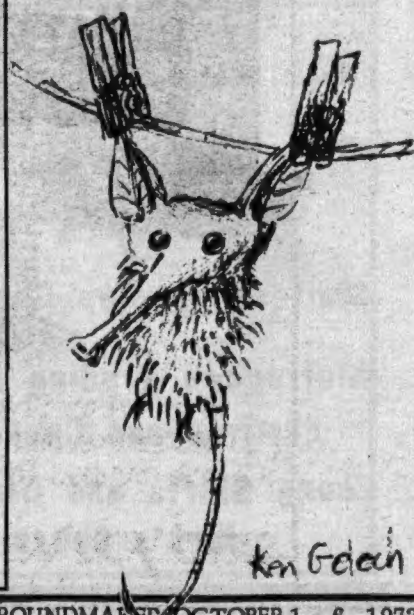
and continued on into the store.

Active resistance from management was encountered only at the huge Safeway at Capilano Mall. Seven pickets armed with signs and leaflets descended on the store and proceeded to cover all entrances. Soon an excited manager was rushing from one side of the store to the other, ranting at the pickets. A hastily summoned Pinkerton's man told the pickets that they would have to leave the mall and parking lot because they had not applied to the proper authorities for permission to picket.

The experience of boycott supporters has been that the "proper channels" in Edmonton shopping malls are blocked to those who are fighting for social justice.

The Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry (ECJFI), the sponsors of the picketing action, are now engaged in a campaign to solicit greater community support for the campaign.

Picketing will resume two weeks from now, on Saturday, October 13. Anyone interested in finding out more about the boycotts or about ECJFI is asked to contact David Baugh at 433-2808.



Ken Golan

Grande Cache hearings re-convene

The Crump Commission hearings, which Premier Loughheed ordered after McIntyre Porcupine laid off 150 men last February, re-convened in Edmonton last Monday.

The commission is investigating the entire McIntyre Porcupine operation since it started in 1969.

The problem, even though the commission isn't looking at it in this light, is not so much McIntyre Porcupine as it is large corporations. The coal mining company is only an example of how many large corporations operate; manipulating governments, laws, and workers; mismanagement through centralized control.

Mr. R. B. Fulton, president of McIntyre Porcupine, stated under oath Thursday, Sept. 27, that production for the mines at Grande Cache was over estimated and costs underestimated in what he termed "enthusiasm". But these "over enthusiastic reports", prepared by McIntyre Porcupine, were what persuaded the Manning government to invest over \$137 million in the entire operation. (Manning was appointed to the board of directors after his retirement from provincial politics.) It was these same "over enthusiastic reports" which caused McIntyre Porcupine to negotiate a contract with the Japanese where the company lost money on every ton of coal mined.

The workers, more than anyone, are subject to the powers of a large corporation.

Since the opening of the mines in Grande Cache "the union and the management have not been able to see eye to eye on anything", said Mr. Bradbury, head of the Grande Cache Safety Council. "Whether the question was one of safety, discipline or what have you, the company seemed determined to get the men's backs up."

Safety has always been a major issue in Grande Cache, especially since 9 of

the 11 coal mining deaths in Alberta in the last four years have occurred there, but the company consistently ignored worker recommendations and demands.

For example, the first mining supports were made to McIntyre Porcupine's specifications and the company continued to use them even though their own mechanics reported them to be faulty.

Finally, after a determined struggle last October, the mine workers got a six part safety contract.

Since their arrival from all parts of the world, the men have been faced with uncertainty as the company closed mines, laid off men and re-hired men. Mr. Oakes, president of the union local, stated that during the February lay offs some men never lost any pay because they were laid off and re-hired within the space of a few days. In some sections orders were given to lay off more men than even worked there.

The reason for all the confusion as to lay offs and mine closures stems from the fact that the head office in Toronto seldom consulted the mine management when making decisions.

Fulton, when asked whether or not he consulted the people in Grande Cache about the closure of mine number five and the lay offs in February, answered, "No, I did not."

Apparently the decision to close the mine did not have anything to do with whether or not the mine could produce coal economically (both workers and mine management felt that it could), but with the company being able to present the Japanese steel industry with a "re-alignment" program to prove they were trying to cut costs.

The question of McIntyre Porcupine should be a question applied to all large corporations. Just where does the power lie and who is subject to that power?

When an American steel company wanted to buy 250,000 tons of coal McIntyre had to ask the Japanese to re-

lease some coal so they could sell it. In other words, they had to get Japanese permission to sell Albertan coal.

For much of the Grande Cache problem, it is a case of water under the bridge. The Crump Commission cannot correct past mistakes, and things seem to be looking up. According to Fulton, production can and will increase, the Japanese are signing new contracts, new markets are opening up in the U. S., and coal prices are increasing. The workers and the new mine manager, Phil Johnson, are getting along, and as Johnson said, "God and Mr. Fulton willing" things will be okay.

Unfortunately, it looks like the

Loughheed government is repeating history with Syncrude.

Here again is a case where the company made the studies and presented them to the provincial government; studies, according to some researchers, which are just as "enthusiastic" as those made by McIntyre Porcupine. (See POUNDMAKER Sept. 24, 1973). Once again the Alberta government (i.e. the Albertan taxpayers) is investing vast sums of money into a development project based on the figures of those who can benefit most by the investment--Syncrude.

McIntyre Porcupine is history; Syncrude can still be stopped.



Strip mining

photo: LNS

About Syncrude — just what is going on?

On Friday, September 28, POUNDMAKER talked with Dr. Powrie of the U of A's department of economics about the provincial government's negotiations with Syncrude.

POUNDMAKER: I assume that you saw last week's article in POUNDMAKER on Syncrude. Does it seem to you that the deal negotiated between the government and Syncrude was advantageous to Alberta?

Powrie: I don't think that there is enough information publicly available to know whether it was a good deal or not; even given all the uncertainty about the

future you could never be sure. But without a lot more facts you don't know anything.

I think that the piece in POUNDMAKER was in one way a little misleading. They talked about a 25% royalty rate and how much we would get if the royalty rate was the same for Syncrude as for conventional oil; that is simply an unfair comparison as conventional oil is much cheaper (to extract).

If we should be getting 25% out of Syncrude, then we should be getting 50%-75% out of the conventional stuff. If 25% is good enough for conventional (oil) then it

is too much for Syncrude. However we don't know how much Syncrude is going to cost.

The only number we have officially is in Premier Loughheed's speech that he is expecting \$1 billion for the province. Given full capacity of Syncrude for 25 years, that is about one billion barrels of oil. At first sight, \$1.00 per barrel doesn't sound too bad. It depends on who that \$1 billion was calculated and how many strings are attached to it. We don't know any of that yet.

POUNDMAKER: We understand that the oil produced by Syncrude will be of a higher grade.

Powrie: Yes, I guess it is... it has most of the dirt taken out of it - the heavy ends taken out of it. How much of a difference this is, I don't know; maybe 5%-10% on the price - but it is there.

POUNDMAKER: The government is putting quite a lot of money into this project. Do you feel that it is necessary to subsidize them to this extent since it will remain so much a private corporation?

Powrie: I have no objections to the provincial government putting money into the project in ways other than subsidies. A subsidy is an outright gift -- the sort of thing that the province of Manitoba got so badly stung on in the plant at the Pas. Straight investment isn't a subsidy. Presumably the province will get as much back per dollar as anyone else would. How far to go (public ownership) is the question. In this case it wouldn't hurt to go farther.

Are they (the provincial government) getting less than they could? We don't know what kind of deal the government did negotiate. 50% of the profits depends tremendously on how profits are defined... is this before or after the kind of depletion allowances and write-offs the oil industry has under income tax provisions?

For income tax purposes, there are exaggerated allowances provided on the grounds that special incentives are needed in this industry, therefore taxable profits comes out to be a very different thing than book profit. What definition of profit is intended? 50% of what?

POUNDMAKER: Are such large incentives necessary?

Powrie: The federal government's

long-standing policy for taxation of mineral and petroleum industries seems unnecessarily generous... that's all water under the bridge as far as debate is concerned. The rationale for these incentives in the oil industry is the abnormally high risk involved in that industry.

When you talk about the tar sands -- again there are risks, but no discovery risks... the stuff is there... (you) can go walk on it anytime... exploration isn't relevant in the Syncrude thing, it's a question of research and development of the manufacturing-type technology.

(Since) major exploration for oil by companies has moved elsewhere, this tends to suggest that they think that most of the conventional oil in Alberta has been found... The province is extremely concerned not to frighten the oil industry away.

It's the old "goose that lays the golden egg" thing. You don't want to squeeze it so hard it chokes... (in this case) the present government has probably erred on the side of caution.

(Much the same thing has happened with conventional oil)... The price has gone up by 90¢ a barrel at the well head over the last year. (Since) the costs of production have not changed, that 90¢ is pure gravy (to the companies). In principle there is no reason why the provincial government could not collect all of it.

POUNDMAKER: What importance does the Syncrude deal have for Premier Loughheed?

Powrie: It's probably the single most important economic issue facing his administration -- facing Alberta. If conventional oil's peak production is only three or four years away, it will only level off and decline. The one really big thing on the horizon to maintain prosperity in Alberta is the tar sands. It is tremendously important how this thing is handled.

POUNDMAKER: What effect will Imperial oil's new refinery in Edmonton have to keep the oil industry in Alberta?

Powrie: It can't help but be helpful. Refineries don't use much labour... but we may attract more chemical

cont'd on page 10

A little Trouble in the morning...



After Shave and Cologne with a distinctive, disturbing fragrance that can give a whole campus Trouble up to 8, 10, or even 12 hours!
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The Union Nationale:

Marriage of convenience

By Pierre Godin and Robert Levesque

The October 29 election in Québec will be one of the most crucial elections in the entire history of Canada.

Continued and, in many places, rising unemployment has put the lie to Premier Bourassa's promise of hundreds of thousands of jobs, a promise that got him elected last time around.

The final emergence of the Parti Québécois as a strong and unified reformist separatist party could prove decisive.

And the right in Québec is realigning itself for the first time in two decades.

All of which portends an election whose outcome will have repercussions for the next decade.

POUNDMAKER will be covering the Québec election, through reprints from Québec-Press, from now until the election. We will examine the issues in the election and we will analyze the parties and influences that will be waging the election.

It is our opinion that an understanding of this election is vital to an understanding of contemporary Canada.

At the approach of the elections, Québec Presse is going to sketch the portrait of the different political parties. From the corner of the Union nationale, the most weakened party from the Québec political chessboard since the last elections, there has been an effort to revitalize the party. To this end, Gabriel Loubier has gathered around him a team of four young technicians just fresh from the universities. One year after their arrival in this party which has felt the effects of a receding wave of support, Québec Presse has examined with them the results of their mission. In addition, we analyze the new electoral programme of Mr. Loubier, "For the Future of Québec".

The brain trust of Gabriel Loubier, for the duration of a year, has stealthily tried to effect a reconciliation between the Union Nationale and the Parti Québécois. Faced with the gruesome state of the UN, knowing that only a fusion with another

party could "save" the UN, they have also considered the Ralliement des Crédiistes, but the presence of Yvon Dupuis as leader of the party has, for the moment, quashed these hopes for union.

In addition, the union of Dupuis and Loubier would have as one result the immediate departure from the Union Nationale of the team of four political technicians that had been hired by the UN chief, Marcel Côté, director of the program, has unambiguously stated that "if Dupuis arrived in the UN, I would abandon the team."

At the service of the Union Nationale to reinvigorate the party, these four university personnel (Michel Bellevance, Jean-Pierre Nadeau, Marcel Côté and Jacques Desbiens) vowed at the beginning that they "would favorably view a regrouping of the UN with the Parti Québécois." At several times, firstly on the level of PQ staff members then at the level of certain members of the Executive and with M. L. A.'s, they have held discussions. They don't hide the failure which they have had so far. "Nothing has come of it," they conclude.

The calls for realignment spread forth by Gabriel Loubier some time ago were only the outward cover for these "under-

ground" negotiations. Fight from their arrival, these "young people" of Loubier had persuaded him that a realignment was necessary if an upward climb of the party's fortunes was desired. The Parti Québécois, deciding doubtlessly that the most interesting elements of the UN had already quit Loubier's party to join the PQ, didn't judge it auspicious to accept this party which offered it all together, an organization and an electoral treasury (of more than 5 million dollars) included.

On the Crédiiste side, where one finds a more "natural" clientele for the Union Nationale, the party of Mr. Loubier, truly an army without soldiers, was able to find before the elections "the opportunity" of serving themselves a full harvest of possible votes. But Mr. Dupuis in the landscape, is, according to the opinion of Loubier's quartet, "a nuisance". They don't see any alliance with the Crédiistes in the short term "because of this leader."

The Crédiistes, in our opinion, speak to a greater degree than the PQ the language of the people. They point out the real problems, but they aren't capable of producing the solutions to these prob-

QUEBEC PRESSE PHOTOS

A problem of image

One year after the accession to power of the four Union Nationale "surgeons", the patient is showing no evident sign of recuperation.

The scoresheet, according to these four young men of less than 30 years whom Gabriel Loubier had recruited to remake an image for his party, is neither positive nor negative. They would rather remain neutral, and these young technicians of politics can scarcely hide this feeling under the inherent diplomacy of any man who frequents the halls of Government.

Michel Bellevance, professor of political science at Laval University, had carried out a poll for the team of Jean-Jacques Bertrand for the elections of 1970. It is he who Loubier sought out, during the sessions at Saint Leonard in 1972 where Bellevance was invited in his role as political scientist, in order that he might form a "brain trust" similar to that which surrounds Robert Bourassa.

Bellevance recruited Jean-Pierre Nadeau, a specialist in communications fresh from school in Paris, Marcel Côté, director of the department of administration at the University of Québec at

Montreal, and Jacques Desbiens, an engineer and specialist in processing. They are, respectively, 30, 27, 29 and 30 years of age.

Not involved up to that point with Mr. Loubier's party, militants in no political party, these university people accepted a challenge; as good technicians they entered into a laboratory.

Their first observation: It was essential that this party, weighted down with the image of being an "old party", recruit some young people. Today, apart from the union leader Norman Cherry (35 years) whom they sought out at the Québec Federation of Labour, they are still the only young activists in the Union Nationale. Even the sons of ex-leaders, Marc Johnson and Jean-François Bertrand, prefer the Parti Québécois, noting that one is "as much the son of one's times as the son of one's father".

In their laboratory, with a party of receding popularity, these technicians have had to rely on three principal points: the image of the leader, the electoral program, and the functioning of the elected members in the Legislature. The "entire freedom" which Gabriel Loubier accorded them, hasn't

however included "the organization" of the party, that is to say, the motor of any political machine.

"Loubier was the least known of the political leaders from the start," states Marcel Côté. However, today, after a year of work, they readily understand that Gabriel Loubier still has no image that could rally any support outside of long time adherents.

Jean-Pierre Nadeau, who is Loubier's press agent, states: "We haven't made any changes, but we have tried to draw out what he is, to make his naturalness of value. At any rate, Mr. Loubier wouldn't have accepted any hair-dylist."

Jean-Pierre Nadeau added: "Loubier doesn't have an image, that is neither negative or positive. Because there are four party leaders, it is not easy to draw out Mr. Loubier." He recognizes that principally René Lévesque, then Dupuis and Bourassa have their own images capable of attracting attention. In summary, they are stating to some degree the failure of "the Loubier image" at the moment when Québec is being thrown into an electoral campaign.

Everything but voters

The Union Nationale is a party which not only has lost most of its supporters, but has also lost (to the Parti Québécois and the Crédiistes) the "double political function" which it possessed in Québec for over 20 years.

The general spirit of its program "For the Future of Québec", launched just recently, is aimed at recovering for the UN the double role which determined its position on the chess board of Québec politics.

Since its foundation, the function of the UN has been on the one hand to

channel the nationalist vote and on the other hand to rally under its flag the elements of the right wing. The UN has always been a nationalist party and a conservative party.

But the last several years it has been the Parti Québécois which represents the nationalist fringe of the population. Furthermore, under the direction of Yvon Dupuis, who sees the bad socialists everywhere, even in Bourassa's cabinet, the Crédiistes have become the party of the right, if not the extreme right.

The UN has found itself deprived of its

traditional political role and it is one of the fundamental goals of its new program that it recover the lost ground with a double plan of nationalism and conservatism.

In order to rebuild its image as a champion of the rights of francophone Québécois, the party of Loubier is proposing a cultural politics which goes as far as that of the PQ: the recall of Bill 63, French the official language, and the integration through education of new Québécois into the francophone majority.

A sick party

All the figures speak the same language: the UN scarcely exists any more. Even though it still has a lot of money, an organization, a staff, and a leader, its electoral strength has become ridiculously small.

The decline of the UN began more than 15 years ago. This is not a recent phenomenon, even though surveys in the last two years have highlighted the

decline; this party is attracting only 5 to 6 percent of the vote. In any case, less than 10 percent.

Since 1956 each general election has seen a loss of votes for the UN. This fact is illustrated by the following figures:

1956	51.6%	of the vote
1960	46.7%	of the vote
1962	42.1%	" " "
1966	40.8%	" " "
1970	19.6%	" " "

Since 1970 various polls have shown that the UN has lost more ground. In 1972 a survey of the Soremecon Society revealed that 47% of those who had voted for the UN in 1970 were not going

to remain faithful next time around. The same survey indicated that the Party would receive no more than 8% of the provincial vote. Figures provided by 1973 polls, those taken by the federal



LOUBIER: "Stop! We're going the wrong way!"



DUPUIS: "We must stop! Vote Crédiiste!"

More Union Nationale

le: 15 years of decline

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In face of this fact, this impossibility
of selling their party to the PQ or of
bringing the Crédiistes with them, the
Union Nationale is far from ready to
contest a new election. At least that
is what appears from the remarks of the
four technicians of the UN platform.
Visibly, they hope that Bourassa will not
unloose the elections this autumn.

"We don't have a definitive strategy,"
states one of them. Another points out
that no candidate has yet been chosen
in any of the 110 counties. And the polls,
all the polls, only give them from be-
tween 5% and 6% of the vote. And the
program has not yet been "popularized",
and its popularization is still far from
beign assured. Finally, Loubier still has
no marketable electoral image.

The Loubier team think that it is nec-
essary to rejuvenate the parliamentary
deputation. "For that it is necessary to
find people who are in the thick of things
in their county, who have worked there
for a certain length of time." For that,
time is required. Not having jurisdiction
on the organization of the party, and this
task being entrusted to a committee com-

As for the platform, the "brain trust"
realizes that it has "brought nothing new
forth", that besides is something not
asked of them, but that it has "collec-
ted everything which has happened in
the meetings for two years since", all
this according to them, "realizing an
opening of the party towards the uni-
versities."

For them, this program recently
published under the title of "For the
Future of Quebec", is not very usable
in the elections and must be popular-
ized before the elections. A television
series is foreseen to accomplish that.
This phase of marketing, according
to them, must absolutely be done by
youth.

Among the 14 UN M. L. A. s who
escape the ship wreck of 1970, the
four young technicians have, in general,
been well enough received.

"The U. N. which in 1970 had com-
pletely lost its reservoir of young
M. L. A. s of between 30 to 38 years
that it could have had, suffered from
anemia" explained Marcel Côté.

"We've had permission to change a
bit of everything and we've tried to

posed of the MLA's and chief organizer,
Normand Cherry, the ideas of the brain
trust on this point will remain only in
the realm of wishing.

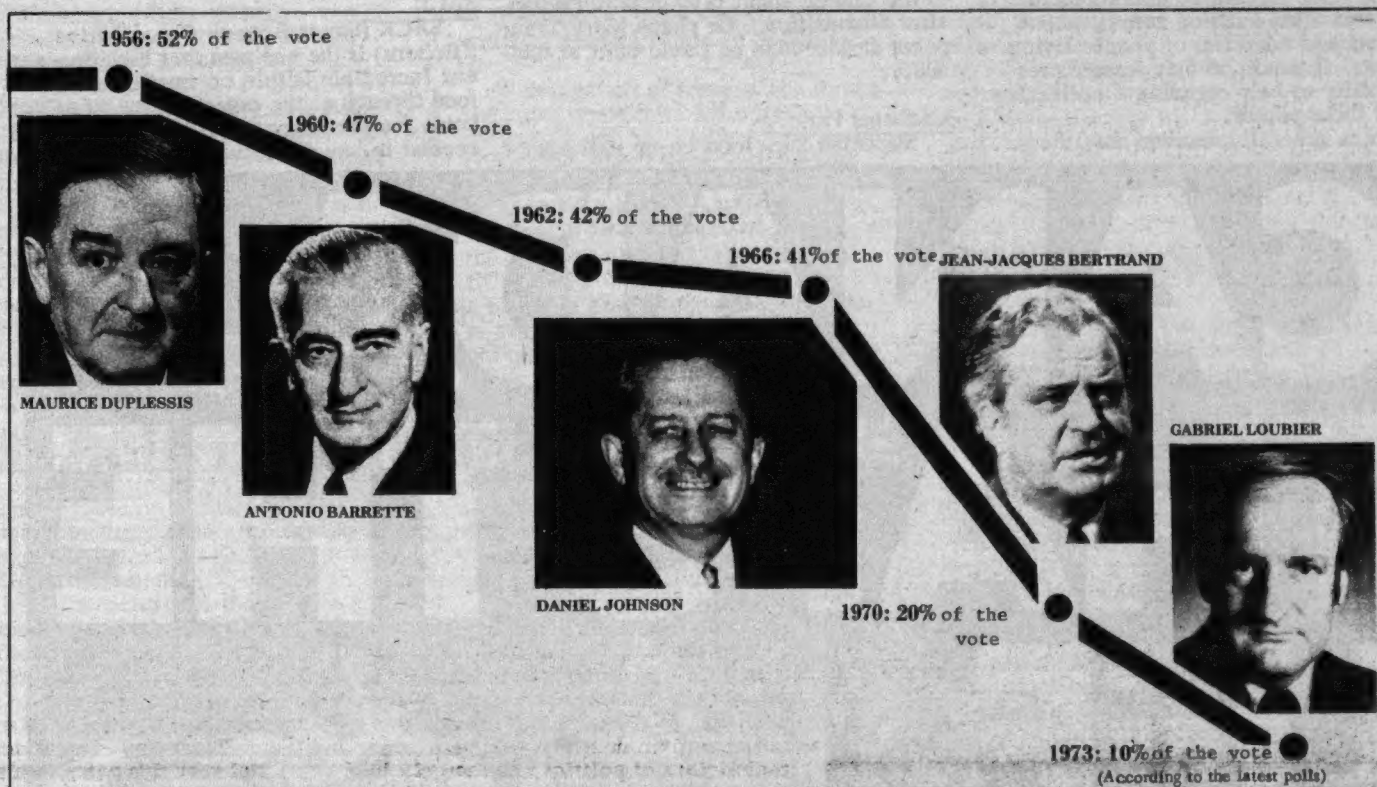
If the elections were set loose tomor-
row, Loubier's quartet, evidently, would
only be spectators. The serious work to
win an election would be assumed by the
"old guard". No union yet being effected
between these four unexpected newcomers
and the party machine, there would be
no hope of seeing a rejuvenated Union
Nationale present itself before the elect-
orate.

Nevertheless, for the moment, this
team is planning for the calling of elec-
tions without taking further account of a
fusion with another party. "We are not
going to act like a third party," states
Jean-Pierre Nadeau, "but we will present
the UN as a great party, the alternative
to the power to the Liberals. As for the
PQ, we will attack it on its socialist and
centralist side and on the fact that inde-
pendence still frightens people."

This young team, which courted the
party of René Lévesque, has the intention
of reconquering Quebec nationalists by

presenting a more down-to-earth face than
the PQ. According to them, a maximum
of 15% of the population desire indepen-
dence, but scarcely a third of the Quebec
population are satisfied with the constitu-
tional status quo. "The majority want to
choose between these two options," they
concluded.

These "hard-headed" technicians of
politics have decided that between the two
roads occupied by others, the Union Na-
tionale ought to carve out its own road,
failing any easy exercise of power by one
or the other of the two parties.



estavlish a good contact with the
M. L. A. s. They aren't crazy. They
understand very well that the party
has need of youth. Thus they have
accepted us quite well, particularly
at the occasion of the fight over the
electoral map where we supplied them
with a very useful piece of research."

Nevertheless, the four "surgeons"
of the Union Nationale haven't been
able to hide their great dissatisfaction
on the fashion which their challenge
has followed within the interior of the
party. Despite their declarations,
between the lines one senses that they
have not yet been successful in acc-

omplishing that thing they considered
to be the most important at the begin-
ning: creating a solid fusion between
themselves and the party's old team.
The entire organization of the UN
escapes their influence and the arrival
of Normand Cherry only accentuates
this fact.

They are still a "group apart" in an
old party which got its traditions and
style from Duplessis, Barrette, Johnson,
Bertrand and Loubier. They are "ur-
banites" in a "rural" party, "university
people and thinkers" in a team of old
hands used to day to day petty politics.
"The only hope that there might be

for an upturn of the Union Nationales'
fortunes, states Michel Bellavance,
who is the leader of Loubier's cabinet,
"is in this 'fusion' that could be est-
ablished between ourselves and the
organizational committee of the
party."

In other words, between the young
team and the old guard.

Today, one year after their arrival,
on the eve of the election (now slated
for October 29), the "fusion" has not
been accomplished. The surgeons
have still not succeeded in their graft-
ing operation.

The problem of the UN is that the PQ
occupied this territory first. Moreover,
the UN lost its credibility in this matter
in 1969 with Jean-Jacques Bertrand and
Bill 63. The question is whether the
population can recover its confidence
in the party which adopted Bill 63.

In constitutional matters, the UN is
trying to neutralize both the Liberals
and the PQers by laying down a line
midway between the servile federalism
of Bourassa and a federalism which rep-

resents the spirit of 1867, i.e. a decent-
ralized federalism.

The UN proposes a constitutional for-
mula which is basically centrist---that
of 10 component states which have more
autonomy in certain areas than at pre-
sent, and which would have their activi-
ties co-ordinated by a federal state
which would have its powers defined by
means of negotiations between the com-
ponent states alone.

The UN proposes in the final analysis
a new pact between the 10 provinces and

a new mandate for the federal govern-
ment. It represents an imitation of the
Liberal's policy, because Bourassa is
also asking for a new constitutional pact.

On the social and economic side of
politics, the program of the UN imitates
that of Dupuis on the right. This party
is conspicuously against socialism and in
favor of private enterprise. The theme
on which the Crédiiste leader speaks with
national eloquence. With out Dupuis
the number one enemy of socialism in
Quebec would be Loubier.

In the domain of education, the UN
proposes the recognition, with all that
that implies, of a private sector parallel
to the public sector. In the matter of
health, the UN proposes the setting up
of private diagnostic centres staffed with
specialists and general practitioners.

A true conservative party, the UN
distrusts labour unions. The UN would
not rescind the right to strike, but would
restrict it severely. It would also exer-
cise control over the budget of the la-
bour union federations.

Liberals and the PQ in particular, do not
indicate any resurgence of the UN, which
is holding on to less than 10% of the vote.

Faced with such a drop in support, the
question arises -- why does the UN refuse
to throw in towel? Why does it persist
in not dying? Why is it preparing for the
next election campaign? Why is it mak-
ing so much noise? One can suggest
numerous reasons.

The first -- and it is this one which
is being propagated by the UN -- is that
it is possible to make a comeback. There
is the precedent of 1966 when the UN
succeeded in recovering power from the
Liberals. If it was done once, it can
be done again.

Perhaps, but the situation in 1973 is
not the same as in 1966. That year, the
UN took power again thanks to an elec-
toral map which favoured it. Further-

more one must note that while returning
to power it continued to lose votes. And
today there is no longer the political
vacuum of 1966. Two other well-organ-
ized parties, the PQ and the RC, are
vying to replace the UN as the principal
alternative to Liberal power.

The second reason, one which we
have developed in a detailed fashion in
these pages, is that Loubier is "killing
time" until conditions are ripe for an

alliance with the party of Dupuis. This
alliance has been delayed by the imm-
inence of a fall election.

Neither the Liberals nor the PQ can
ignore the fact that a fusion of the Crédi-
fiste troops with the money and organi-
zation of the UN would be explosive.
For Bourassa this is one more reason for
rushing into an election; the PQ of course
is eager for an election.

Food co-ops: growing quickly

Incredible Edibles

A four person committee was set up last Thursday night at an Incredible Edible Co-op meeting to help organize the food co-op into neighborhood groups (collectives).

After compiling a master list of members addresses, the committee was to divide the list roughly into neighborhood areas.

One person would be contacted in each area with a list of names, phone numbers and addresses of people living nearest. It would be that person's responsibility to help organize a collective out of those people.

It was generally decided that the

neighborhood groups would establish themselves with existing co-op members. After a week or two the collectives could be expanded to include new people.

The Incredible Edible food co-op is run out of St. George's Anglican Church (11733-87 Ave.). Distribution of food orders takes place there every Friday from about 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.

If you are interested in joining come to the Church about 6:00 or 6:30 Fridays, after distribution. Or phone Mary Trumpener at 439-3534 or David Stott at 426-0635.

Michener Park

Michener Park food co-op still hasn't

scheduled a re-organizational meeting, but it is holding a membership meeting on Wednesday, October 3 at 8:15 p.m.

It will be held at Vanier House (the high rise house) in the Athletic Supplies Building. Entrance to the building is on 122 Street, between 45th and 51st Avenue.

Michener Park is open for new members. It operates on the basis of single memberships costing \$1.00 each. People sign up on a duty roster for one month, choosing their preference of the work that has to be done.

However, a meeting to discuss neighborhood groups will be held for those interested in the idea of collectives, in the near future.

Anyone interested in finding out about Michener Park Food Co-op, and learning its price lists and hours of operation, will be quite welcome at the Wednesday night meeting.

For further information, phone Patty Hartnegal, 434-7321.

SACK

SACK (Street Agency Co-operative Kitchens) is the business that both Scona and Incredible Edible co-ops buy their food through at the present time. SACK holds the necessary retail business licence needed to buy directly from the whole-

salers.

SACK handles anywhere from \$60 to over \$400 of sales to the two co-ops every week. However, if the co-ops manage to start buying directly from the producers, this volume could decrease.

The question of whether SACK will receive any government funding through PEP or LIP is still unanswered. It seems that it could be getting interim funding from the Department of Agriculture though.

Scona Co-op

The first collective neighborhood group took its turn with the ordering and distribution of food for the co-op at Garneau United Church last week.

Some groups have already been able to organize themselves to the point where they have one or two designated people from the group pick up the food from the co-op distribution centre and take it back to the neighborhood, where other members of the collective find it more convenient to pick it up.

The Scona Co-op is also open for new members, but in order to join you have to be a member of a neighborhood group (collective). So you can either

join one that's already organized or, better yet, form one of your own with 5 or 6 households you know.

For help with this, phone Jill Konkin at 439-6783 or drop around Garneau United Church (84th Ave. off 112th St.) on Fridays around 6:00 or 6:30 p.m.

You'll be able to see how the co-op works, and people can answer any questions you might have.

Manager

cont'd from p.6

continuity.

Every other candidate in the election felt that the position of general manager was at least in need of a review.

During the summer, council passed a motion requesting that Ness's contract be made public, but the executive ignored the motion, saying that they felt it would harm Ness's right to privacy and harm his future job opportunities.

Ness, before becoming general manager, was in the Personnel department of the university administration and helped draft a report on reorganizing the student's union. The report was adopted and in 1971 he got the position.

Other student unions have somewhat similar situations. At the University of Saskatchewan, the position of business manager was held for years by a Major Bridgen, formerly of the Canadian army.

The student council there fired him last winter because he was constantly reporting what the council was doing to the university administration. His assistant was offered thirty days notice at the same time, and resigned.

Since then, two replacements, described by the editor of the Regina campus paper, Don Humphries, as "student union hacks" were hired for a total cost of \$18,000 per year.

Syncrude

cont'd from page 7

industries that use refinery products. The province has had little success over the past 20 years getting the further levels of processing that would follow after crude oil production and refining. (Previously) it was always shipped out of the province... in the form of crude.

POUNDMAKER: Is there actually a fixed price for crude now?

Powerie: No -- that's a very untidy area -- first of all, there are different qualities of crude oil which fetch different prices. In any event, substantial portions of the market are just transactions between affiliated companies. Transfer pricing isn't really arms-length market pricing. It's hard to know what a true market price would be.

Back on the question of Syncrude, this will raise the need to monitor the financial operations of the plant. If you are a minority share-holder...

you need some kind of monitoring system to make sure that profits are being properly reported (and that the plant) is not selling the products to its parents at unrealistically low prices and cutting its own profits.

CANADA. THAT'S THE LIFE



THAT'S THE BEER.

MOLSON BREWERY ALBERTA LIMITED

Quebec's 'law & order' twins share slogans

The UN and the Ralliement Cr  ditiste are not content to have the same electoral base and equally conservative programs. They have also adopted slogans which are as much alike as twins.

During the next election, Loubier will be shouting in all directions "Stop! We're going in the wrong direction." Meanwhile Dupuis will be screaming: "We must Stop." Vote cr  ditiste.

Two slogans for slowing down, for coming to a halt, for reaction. Two

slogans which are empty and appeal to the most conservative element of the population. How far from the great slogans of the '60's: "Master in our own house" (1962) and "Equality or independence" (1966).

If there were only slogans! But there are also programs which have been prepared in kitchens where the chefs have different names but follow the same cook book. These programs, detailed and refined in the case of the UN, hasty, vague, and opportunistic in the case of the RC, result

from the same ideology: reaction in the face of social change.

It is not surprising that the UN and the Cr  ditistes steal each other's slogans (Dupuis said when he was launching his program that Loubier had taken his slogan) and that their programs are based on conservatism, open hostility to democratic socialism, and the primacy of "law & order".

These two political parties are trying to attract the same group of voters. A survey made by the Scorecom Society in 1972 showed that

the principal beneficiary of the decline of the UN was the Ralliement Cr  ditiste.

Among the 47% of former UN voters who said they were switching their allegiance to other parties, 26% were going to vote for the Cr  ditistes, 12% for the PQ, and 9% for the Liberals. Moreover, in the 1972 federal election, most of the Caouettiste vote was composed of voters who supported the UN in provincial politics.

These figures explain the fact that the social base of the two parties is the same -- a factor which favours a merger or alliance on their part.

The UN and the RC draw most of their support from rural and suburban areas. Both are seeking the vote of the "forgotten class": farmers, small merchants, unorganized workers.

In the 1970 elections, it has been shown that there is a positive correlation between people who voted for the UN or the RC, and people holding conservative and anti-labour opinions.

Clearly the day will come when a "marriage of convenience" will be arranged between the UN and the RC.

Chile committee to break news black out

External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp has blatantly demonstrated to the world Canada's hypocritically corrupt "foreign policy" with his recognition of the illegal fascist junta which currently controls Chile last week.

It is in the wake of this appalling betrayal of the Chilean people that a meeting will be held tonight, October 1, to finalize the structure and program of the Edmonton Committee to Defend Chilean Democracy.

At the meeting will be representatives of and/or independent members of the Alberta Human Rights Association, the Voice of Women, the Edmonton and District Labour Council, the Edmonton Committee for Justice

in the Food Industry, the New Democratic Party, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the local business community. There will also be a Catholic priest and United Church minister and at least one teacher.

It is likely that one of the first actions to come out of the committee will be a teach-in to be held on the subject of Chile at the U of A either this week or next.

One of the main jobs facing the committee will be the breaking of the apparent news black-out in Edmonton concerning various actions around the world conducted in opposition to the junta.

In the last two weeks there have been, for instance, huge demonstra-

tions (7,000 people in London; 20,000 in Paris; 30,000 in Rome) in support of the Chilean people and in opposition to the junta.

In Montreal there was a highly militant demonstration of 3,000 people.

A delegation of some of the most respected members of the trade union movement, Canadian churches, and concerned groups were to meet with Mitchell Sharp last Friday.

But how much of this has penetrated through to the local media? Either the Edmonton Journal, the CBC, the CTV et al. have suddenly drawn a blank on competence in journalism, or there is in fact a serious black-out going on. The question one must ask is why?

RCMP suppression

OTTAWA (CUP) - The Royal Canadian Mounted Police prohibited about 24 Chilean students on Parliament Hill from distributing copies of their letter to External Affairs Minister, Mitchell Sharp.

The letter requested that Canada withhold official recognition of the military junta which overthrew the government of Salvador Allende in a coup last week.

Superintendent Marcel Suave said that it has been police custom to allow demonstrators on the Hill to hand out printed material providing that it is neither obscene nor defamatory. He could offer no explanation why the group of Chilean students were cited an obscure National Capital Commission regulation when they objected to the police action.

Chilean students hold 'no recognition' march

OTTAWA (CUP) - Chilean students in Canada asked the Canadian government Sept. 20 to withhold recognition from Chile's military junta, to grant asylum to persons escaping the junta's rule, and to ask the United Nations to establish a presence in Chile.

The students and supporters from the Anglican, United, and Roman Catholic churches and the Canadian Labour Congress presented their requests to External Affairs officials and MPs.

While some were talking to government officials, a small group of sup-

porters marched on Parliament Hill with signs denouncing the anti-democratic coup and American government and CIA involvement.

The students said they "have no doubt doubt the CIA participated in the coup." They say Chile's long democratic tradition and Allende's popularity among Chileans will preclude any acquiescence to a military dictatorship. Many Allende supporters will now go underground, they predict.

Some Chileans living in Canada have telephoned their families but "people

are even afraid to talk on the phone" so they haven't learned much about the current situation in Chile.

There are about 5000 Brazilians and about 6000 other political exiles now living in Chile. Most of these people immigrated to Chile after Allende's election victory and they face imprisonment or death if they are deported by the junta. The students say the junta is using these people as scapegoats for the coup by saying they are foreign terrorists who were welcomed by Allende.

(PART 2)

Help and stuff

(PART 1 LAST WEEK AND NEXT WEEK)

Legal Aid

Alta, Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107th Street
429-1608

Legal Aid Society of Alberta
10136 - 100th Street
423-3311

Student Legal Services
Law Centre, U. of A. 432-4241
10348 - 96th Street. 424-4106

A. D. A. P. P. Foundation (single offenders, drug or related charges)
9837 - 86th Avenue
433-4763

Women

Women's Programme Centre
#276, SUB, U. of A.
432-1190

Edmonton Women's Centre
11812 - 95th Street
474-7378

Free Food

Marian Centre
10528 - 98th Street
424-3544

Hope Mission
9904 - 106th Avenue
422-2018

Bissel Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
423-2285

Family Services Department, Sally Ann
#2 9656 - Jasper Avenue
424-6924

Operation Friendship
10348 - 96th Street,
424-4106

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108th Street
424-5768

Native and Metis

Alberta Metis Association
10348 - 96th Street
424-4106

Canadian Native Friendship Centre
10176 - 117th Street
488-4991

Metis Association of Alberta
#303 10826 - 124th Street
452-9550

Indian Association of Alberta
#203 11710 - Kingsway Avenue
453-3661

Gay

Gay Alliance Toward Equality
PO Box 1852
433-8160

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
#223 116th Avenue and 34th Street
477-1151

Community Day Nursery
9641 - 102A Avenue
424-3730

Downtown Day Care Centre
10031 - 109th Street
424-1793

Glengarry Day Care Centre
13315 - 89th Street
475-2151

Jasper Place Day Care
15608 - 104th Avenue
489-2243

Primrose Place Day Care
85th Street and 95th Avenue
466-3906

Student Union and Community Day Care
8917 - 112th Street
432-1245

Housing

Canative Housing
10176 - 117th Street
488-6131

Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549

Edmonton Housing Authority
10046 106th Street
424-3137

Handicapped Housing Society
10015 - 82nd Avenue
433-4937

Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-Op
#505 10883 Saskatchewan Drive
484-2883

Complaints

Better Business Bureau
6th Floor, 10240 - 124th Street
482-2341

Industrial Claims Consultant
12215 - 135th Avenue
454-5969

Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
729 Centennial Building
423-2251

Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board
10237 - 98th Street
424-0521

Labour Relations Board (Workers' Complaints)
10808 99th Avenue
429-7451

Political

New Democratic Party
10361-97 St.
429-0797

Communist Party of Canada
#1 9642 - Jasper Avenue
422-4797

Industrial Workers of the World
10340 96 Street
429-1887

"O Lucky Man"—just a bit immoral

He was forty-seven he told the line-up at the Westmount A, as he leaned somewhat precariously on a parked car. "It's an immoral movie", he warned us, and explained why with the perfect cogency of a man drunk to sober-
these

Three hours later I was glad I'd ignored the warning. "O Lucky Man" is a brilliant film. I laughed and I thought. But then I might have expected that of director Lindsay Anderson. His If used English public school as a satiric image for the decaying order. His O Lucky Man' is an odyssey through the decadent ruins of that order.

The film is almost classical Juvenalian satire, exposing the soft underbelly of a corrupt society through the chronicles of a young man (played by Malcolm McDowell). McDowell's character, Travis, adopts two distinct approaches to life. The first is summed up in one of Alan Price's fine soundtrack songs: "someone's got to win in the human race -

If it isn't you then it has to be me." By plotting the course of this manic drive to success, the film is given opportunity to ridicule big business, politics, the military, medical science, religion - any and all establishments. Travis makes it near the top by using people, then is suddenly used himself, and arrested.

In prison Travis "learn" from his failure, reads philosophy, and becomes a humanitarian. He comes out and tries to help the suffering. Unfortunately, at this point the balance of the film is upset somewhat by the deletion of half an hour from the original. Presumably we in Canada cannot sit through as long a film as people in England. This cutting leaves only one humanist sequence, in which Travis is almost killed by the wretches he tries to aid. The incident mocks those who envision the poor as the great, progressive, social force. A sign, sprayed on a corrugated metal fence, reads: "Revolution is the opium of the intellectuals".

By this point, director Anderson

has demonstrated that either pattern of action is doomed to failure in a depraved society. However, the very broadness of his statement that there is no justice contains the seeds of diffusion. This could have been disastrous, had not Anderson found a form to contain his concept. He freely adopts theatrical conventions from Bertolt Brecht filtered through Jean-Luc Godard. The result is the Epic structure of short scenes, separated by titles and the commentary of a minstrel figure (Alan Price filmed in recording sessions). This form has great potential for intellectualized boredom, but here the emotional impact of individual scenes, and the over-all fine pacing produce triumphantly entertaining results.

O Lucky Man' is given further coherence by the casting of the same supporting players in a multiplicity of roles. The acting is of the uniformly high quality associated with first-line British movies. (Many faces from A Clockwork

Orange appear here in similar guises.) Malcolm McDowell gives another virtuoso performance, never trying to be other than himself, but rather using himself to shape and show us emotions.

Still, for all the enjoyment of the technical expertise, we are left with a nagging question - if both courses of action attempted by Travis are futile, how does one live? "Smile. No reason. Just smile." Anderson orders McDowell in the film's penultimate scene, and then cuts from a slowly spreading grin to a grand party with all the cast dancing. In If there was an answer in violent actions here there is no answer. No action is possible except to enjoy yourself as the world collapses. Laugh or go insane.

All of which brings me back to the grubby old man leaning on the canary yellow Firebird. I can't help partly siding with him. Isn't such resigned inaction in the face of flagrant injustice just a bit immoral?

CKUA high lights

CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HOST

MONDAY (October 1)

11:30 A.M.	NOT OFF THE STREET:	Conversations with interesting people.	Laurie Coleman
9:00 A.M.	CONCERT AT NINE:	Music from the classics.	Tony Dillon-Davis
3:00 P.M.	MATINEE:	A blend of musics.	Bob Chelmick
9:00 P.M.	DEKOVEN CONCERT:	Program by the dean of a loosely knit confraternity of baroque music aficionados.	Dekoven
10:30 P.M.	STOUT-HEARTED MEN:	Conversations about activities of our national police force.	Dorothy Dahlgren

TUESDAY (October 2)

11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Conversations with authors and reviews of their latest literary works.	Dorothy Dahlgren
8:00 P.M.	FRITZ L. KUNZ:	"Science-Education-Spiritual Development". A talk given by this educationist before members of the Theosophical Society in New York.	Fritz L. Kunz
9:00 P.M.	STUDS TERKEL SHOW:	Leon Forrest discusses his novel "A Tree More Ancient than Eden", about the Black experience in the U.S.	Studs Terkel
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz, featuring the Blue Mitchell Quintet.	Marc Vasey
12:05 A.M.	STILL OF THE NIGHT:	Music from the classics.	Sev Sabourin

WEDNESDAY (October 3)

6:00 A.M.	THE EYEOPENER:	Music, mostly, with news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.	Bill Coull & Andy Smith
5:35 P.M.	FILM REVEIN:	Critical examination of films.	Stephen Scobie
5:40 P.M.	CANDLELIGHT & SILVER:	Uninterrupted music for dining.	Bob Chelmick
11:00 P.M.	JAZZ SHOW:	Jazz.	Sev Sabourin

THURSDAY (October 4)

11:30 A.M.	FROM THE CENTER:	Talks and discussions recorded at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California.	
8:00 P.M.	JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	Jazz scene, with music and conversation.	Marc Vasey
9:00 P.M.	MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	A Chopin program featuring a historic performance of the Concerto No. 1 by the late Vladimir Lipatti.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Featuring Robert Petersen and Bob Jahrig.	Holger Petersen

FRIDAY (October 5)

11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT THEATRE:	Conversations with people in theatre.	John Rivet
8:00 P.M.	PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:	Programs from the Philadelphia Orchestra's concert season.	
9:45 P.M.	25th FRAME:	Review of films and filming.	Stephen Scobie
10:00 P.M.	MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	News, views, commentaries and weekly news review.	Don Gillis & Carl Noack

SATURDAY (October 6)

6:00 A.M.	SATURDAY MORNING CONCERT:	Early morning concert of music from the classics.	Don McLean
9:00 A.M.	NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	Today's program deals with the topics "Degrees for Sale" and "Worthy Education".	
9:30 A.M.	NEW WORLDS OF SOUND:	Examples of new music for vocalists.	
11:00 A.M.	SHOWTIME:	Music from "Sally".	Murray Davis
12:15 P.M.	WATCH! BLUES:	Music having a blues influence.	Holger Petersen
1:00 P.M.	THE TASTE:	Jazz.	Bill Coull
7:45 P.M.	THE MIXED BAG:	A recent album on two of interest.	Bob Chelmick
9:00 P.M.	H.P. SAUCE:	Music and conversation with performers of contemporary music.	Holger Petersen
10:35 P.M.	BEAT THE HEAT OF THE NIGHT:	Assorted rock 'til 2 a.m.	Bayan Fustukian

SUNDAY (October 7)

9:25 A.M.	CHILDREN'S STORY TIME:	"Sir Golden Hair", a fairy story from the Quebecois, collected by Marius Barbeau.	Jay Smith
11:15 A.M.	THE OLD DISC JOCKEY:	Music from the big-band era.	Neil Freeman
12:15 P.M.	YOUR WORLD:	A discussion of the problems of disease transference in the modern world.	
1:00 P.M.	SUMMER THEATRE:	Murder in the Cathedral by T.S. Eliot, with Robert Donat. Jay Smith	
9:00 P.M.	GOONS & BUFFOONS:	Recorded humor and occasionally the Goons.	Andy Smith
9:30 P.M.	PICKIN UP THE PIECES:	Traditional and contemporary music.	Holger Petersen

ESO opens season

Last Saturday evening the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra under its new conductor Pierre Héty opened its 1978-79 season.

Guest pianist was Garry Graffman featured in the first piano concerto of Tchaikovsky. The remainder of the programme consisted of Rossini's Gazza Ladra Overture and Schubert's ninth symphony.

As the orchestra's opening bars launched into Rossini, a surprising tightness of playing was evident from the first, and it was a pleasure to hear how this orchestra continues to improve. It is therefore somewhat unfortunate that the essential Rossini was by-passed.

Rossini, whose career as a composer has all the air of a loveable if imper-

inent joke, was direct, witty, charming and facile in his composing. The ESO's performance, on the other hand, was not crisp and clear enough to transmit these qualities. It appeared to take the piece much too seriously and was sluggish and lacking in sparkle as a result.

I have always found Tchaikovsky's piano concerto a boring piece, mercilessly repetitive and unflatteringly choppy, and have always hoped that perhaps a brilliant performance of the work would provide me with some new insights. But I regret to report that this was not the case last Saturday.

And the fault here lies with neither the guest artist nor the orchestra. Tightly

con'd on p. 16

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Madden denies 'S.U. extortion'

Poundmaker Collective,

AN OPEN LETTER TO STUDENTS
Re: Letter "Students: Don't knuckle under to SU extortion"

Dear Fellow Student:

I am very interested in the article by Terry Donovan encouraging students not to pay the \$31 Students' Union fee as a protest of the Students' Union. Mr. Donovan's alternative is quite interesting.

Indeed, it is an easy way out for one to sit on his/her ass and cop out rather than do something to achieve a worthwhile position.

Mr. Donovan notes that the \$8 fee for UAB has a greater return on the dollar than the \$31 Students' Union fee. While this might be true for some, it is not for all. Some folks like myself have no interest in Athletics and gain no use of the facility. I have no objections however to paying the \$8 fee as other students make use of that fee through their attendance at games or use of phys. ed. facilities. For those who wish to use the services SUB has a games area, a record listening area, a bar for wine and beer, a bowling area, curling rinks, and a number of other services for students. Surely for some of us anyway this is worth the money we pay in union fees.

Who wants HUB? Mr. Donovan should ask the residents of HUB (he just might be surprised what he'll learn.)

As for the general manager, I find myself in some agreement with Mr. Donovan. I have personally not been happy with the present management and secrecy surrounding management contracts, or even the idea of management, I have fought this in the union, not from outside. I have made my opinion known on Students' Council and will continue to

do so. Unfortunately, I often feel like a voice in the wilderness as people like Mr. Donovan, who could be of help, cop out rather than fight.

On the subject of the Y. S. eviction from SUB (they were not, as Mr. Donovan charges, charged with trespassing or even arrested), the Students' Council overturned the decision and formed a review committee to review building policy on this subject. Clubs may now set up tables as Mr. Donovan will note if he opens his eyes the next time he is in SUB. As a member of this review committee I intend to continue to fight for the rights of clubs to continue to set up information tables and use the information booth as space permits on the main floor of SUB.

I do not recall Terry Donovan being a candidate for election last year to present his views to the students. I even wonder if he voted. I have never been successful fighting from the outside, but I do much better fighting within. I invite Mr. Donovan to quit talking of "SU Extortion" (a completely false allegation) and put his energy into the system fighting to improve the Students' Union - if he has the guts.

Yours democratically,
Wayne Madden
Ed Rep to Students' Council

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Reader views the press's responsibility

September 14th, 1973

Dear Mr. David Berger,
Thank you for forwarding to me copies of the July 12th - 19th and July 26th - August 1st, 1973 editions of the Poundmaker.

I believe it an extremely important and vital responsibility newspapers have to the general public, as that of the role of investigative reporting. After reviewing these editions, I extend my compliments on the work done with regard to slum housing and the funeral "rip-off".

I am not convinced that newspapers are taking the necessary initiative to uncover and investigate issues such as these, especially in view of their financial resources.

I look forward to being in contact with you concerning unreported issues as they arise, and again appreciate your conscientious approach towards reporting.

Cordially,

Roy Wilson, M. L. A.
Calgary-Bow

Comment

First of all, let's admit that basically students at this university are apathetic. They are apathetic about their Students' Union, the General Faculties Council, and all important decisions that are made by higher bodies which affect their daily life as students.

The Students' Union, in particular, is seen to be irrelevant by most students, judging by the incredibly low turn-out of voters at election time. However, many students might wonder what benefits they receive for the \$31.00 they are forced to pay every year. When the population of students is considered, it is only a matter of simple arithmetic to realize that a large amount of money is handled every year by the Students' Council Executive.

Apathetic or not, the student body is truly to be pitied. What have they done to deserve a Students' Council such as the one which presently reposes their collective asses in the Council chambers?

The Council meeting of Monday, September 24 was a clear indication of the chaotic ineptness that students have elected to spend their \$31.00. It must be understood that the executive are completely running the show, almost as an absolute power. For example, Bill C-1, containing major Constitutional changes, was presented for first reading. Some executive members quickly pushed for its passage, saying that it was standard procedure. First reading was passed without one word being said on the content of Bill C-1. This effectively reduced the number of readings required for the passage of Bill C-1 from three to two.

Councillors had better get the shit out of their eyes and not let such a "fast one" be pulled on them again. That the executive can succeed with such manipulation is entirely the fault of councillors who lack a questioning mind.

The last Council meeting was a joke, and certainly the court jester was George Mantor, Student Union President. Mantor hardly opened his mouth once, and when he did it was to announce the loss of the Council football team to some team called the Porders. "Ra Ra, let's not let THAT happen again." Mantor's main function was to flit around and pass out nomination ballots, making sure everyone was enjoying the party.

Council was also reminded by Dave Allin that Council's weekend retreat to Banff was coming soon. Great gales of laughter accompanied his announcement that the sleeping accommodation for the mixed council was limited to double beds only. Allin reminded all his "boy scouts" and "girl guides" to bring lots of food and not to forget their raincoats. Whoa -- hold on! Are these the same people who spend our \$31.00? Yes, it's sad, but true.

It is clear that this year's Council is operating under the dominance of its executive, who base their power on the ignorance of the faculty representatives. Many councillors may have good intentions, but they will have to work hard to understand and overcome this power structure. And what about the apathetic student? So what, he doesn't care anyway.

Jim Oakley

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LETTERS PAGE Poundmaker

Chilean democracy committee formed

Poundmaker Collective,

The Students' Union and the Carillon at the University of Regina is preparing to co-ordinate, initially a fund in support of Democracy in Chile.

No conditions will be placed on this money which will be channelled to the forces in Chile which actively oppose the fascist junta.

We urge all Unions and papers to organize support for people of Chile. The Students' Union has arranged for a bank account for the funds. Official receipts will be forwarded to all supporters.

We will keep in touch on developments.

Unity in Struggle,
Doug McCorquodale,
Editor

Bill Wells,
President



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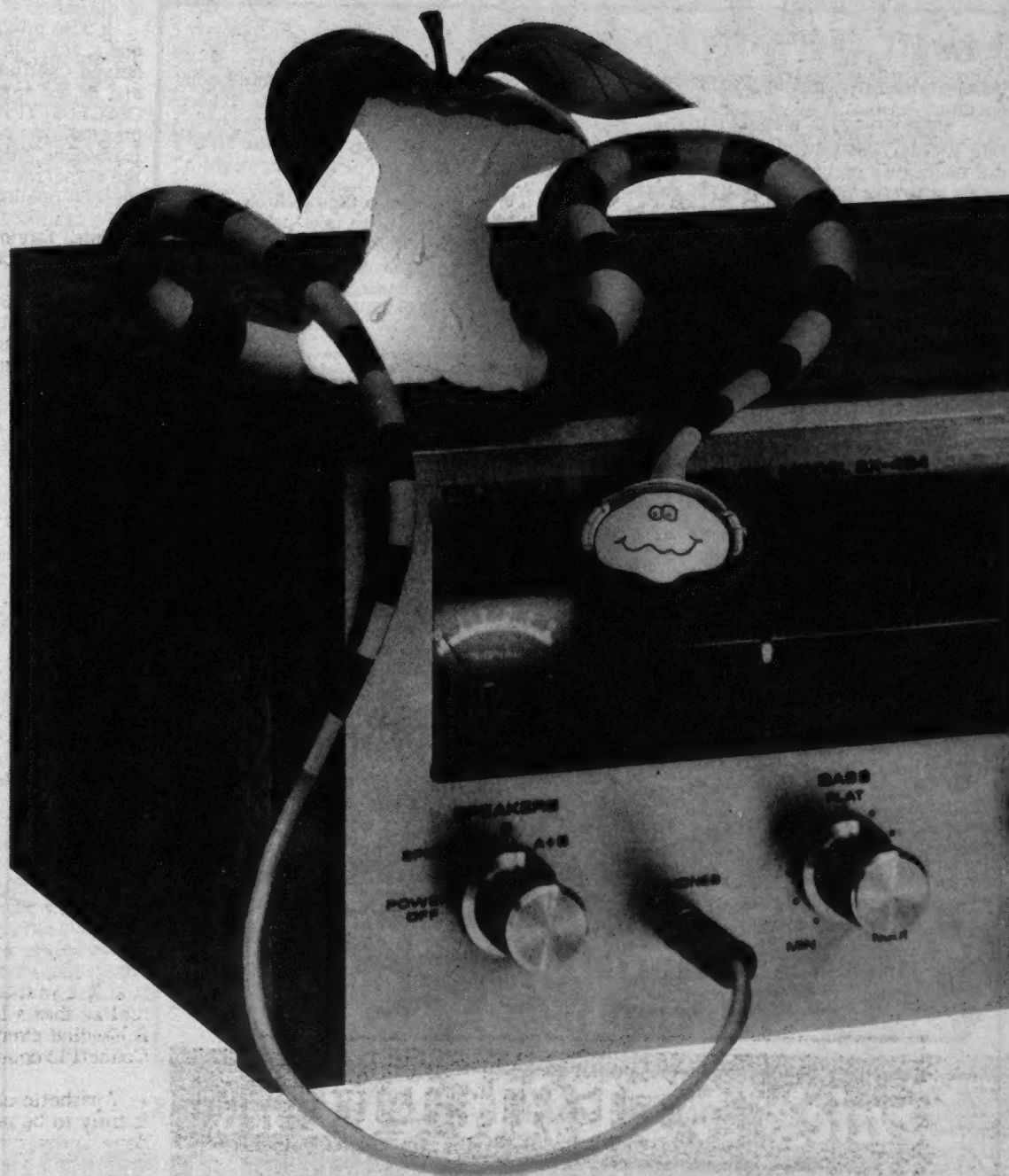
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Nixon's laws O.K. by him

NEW YORK (CUP-LNS)--"There are those who say that law and order are just code words for repression and bigotry. This is dangerous nonsense. Law and order are code words for goodness and decency... the only way to attack crime in America is the way crime attacks our people--without pity."

--Richard Nixon in a letter to Congress and broadcast on submitting the "Criminal Code Reform Act" to Congress March 14, 1973.

"With this bill they're trying to undo all the Supreme Court decisions we have won on civil liberties," said Edith Tiger of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. "It's a whole new bag of tricks."

She was referring to a new crime control bill which will be up for consideration in the House and Senate possibly as early as October. "The bill which I introduce today," said Senator Roman Hruska, who introduced the bill to the Senate along with equally conservative Senator John McClellan, "is recognized as a monumental effort by the Administration, including the Department of Justice... particular accolades should go to former Attorney General John Mitchell."

The bill would reverse some of the more liberal Supreme Court decisions of the past 20 years--such as those dealing with capital punishment and wiretapping--as well as making other things that had never been crimes before crimes.

The only way the Supreme Court can be "overruled" is to pass new legislation, which stays on the books until someone challenges it and the Supreme Court makes another decision. It often takes years for a case to go through other courts before the Supreme Court can make a decision again. But, with the judges that he has appointed to the Supreme Court, Nixon will not have to worry about the decision once the challenge gets there anyhow.

Some of the provisions of the bill are:

DEATH PENALTY: Nixon proposes that the death penalty be mandatory for such crimes as treason, sabotage, espionage, and "for all specifically enumerated crimes under federal jurisdiction from which death results."

Federal crimes are "rarely crimes of passion" said Nixon in his statement to Congress. "Airplane hijacking is not done in a blind rage; it has to be carefully planned. Using incendiary devices and bombs are not crimes of

passion, nor is kidnapping; all these must be thought out in advance. At present those who plan these crimes do not have to include in their deliberations the possibility that they will be put to death for their deeds. I believe that in making their plans they should have to consider the fact that if a death results from their crime, they too may die."

WIRETAPPING: This would allow the president to wiretap people or national organizations he considers to be a "danger to the structure" of the government (The Supreme Court had ruled that wiretaps against domestic groups could only be made after court approval.) As well the Attorney General would be able to have a 48 hour "emergency wiretap" without prior court approval.

The provision also orders telephone company workers, building superintendents, etc. to co-operate "forthwith and unobtrusively" with the FBI and police to accomplish the interception of a wire or oral communication.

SECRECY: Coming directly out of the Pentagon Papers case, this provides a 3 year sentence and a \$25,000 fine for a federal employee who communicates classified information to someone else. It goes on to say that this applies, "even if the information was improperly classified at the time."

It also provides a 7 year sentence and a \$50,000 fine for anyone who received "national defence information" and failed to deliver it promptly back.

OBSCENITY: Although the recent Supreme Court decision ruled that what is obscene would be determined by the standards of the local community, thereby opening the door for anything to be censored in any one local area, the new bill would set federal standards. It would make it a crime to disseminate any material describing sexual intercourse or nudity.

ENTRAPMENT: This section of the bill puts the burden of proof on the defend-

ant to prove that he or she was "unlawfully entrapped" even though it comes out in a trial that an agent provocateur used "deception" provided a "facility or an opportunity" and used "active inducement" in committing a crime. It effectively puts the defendants in the position of having to prove their innocence.

This section surely comes in response to a number of recent political cases (Harrisburg 6, Camden 28, and now Gainesville) which were won by the defendants, at least in part, because the juries recognized how agent provocateurs in the cases attempted to set up the defendants.

REVIVAL OF THE SMITH ACT: (which the Supreme Court overturned in 1957). This makes it a crime punishable by 15 years in jail and a \$100,000 fine for advocacy or membership in an organization that supposedly calls for revolutionary change in the United States.

MARIJUANA: In the face of a national move towards relaxation of penalties, this would establish a one year and \$10,000 penalty, for possession of a small amount for personal uses; 3 years and \$25,000 fine if arriving or departing from a trip outside the country.

Other parts of the bill stiffen penalties for the Rap Brown Act, sabotage and demonstrations on military property, and would do away with the plea of insanity.

boycott cont'd from page 3

been sent to the cities to organize the boycott.

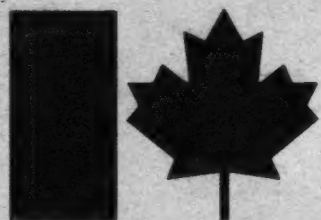
The last grape boycott, in the late sixties, was instrumental in forcing the California grape growers to sign contracts with the farmworkers since decreases in sales of up to 70% were caused by the boycott in cities such as Boston and New York.

Other speakers pointed out the need to continue the Kraft Boycott. Simple withholding of goods by the small farmers would be ineffective by itself in this

case because the big farmers would continue to supply produce to Kraft. Therefore, support from the consuming public is crucial to the success of the NFU's Kraft boycott.

The meeting closed with an invitation to all present to take part in picketing Safeway the next day (Saturday).

Further information about the grape boycott can be obtained by calling David Baugh at 433-2808 or Roger Swan at 433-9782.



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Candidates for Administration must write the General Intelligence Test on **Wednesday, October 17**, at 7:00 pm.

Candidates for Foreign Service must write **both** the General Intelligence Test on **October 17**, and the Foreign Services Objective Test and Essay on **Thursday, October 18**, at 7:00 pm.

Pre-registration Essential

Applicants must contact their Placement Office by **October 12**.



Fort Mac asks for it

Over 2,000 copies of POUNDMAKER were shipped to Fort McMurray last week, containing a special centre-spread on the Syncrude development of the tar sands near the town.

A resident and former teacher of Fort McMurray made the request to POUNDMAKER, stating that nowhere else was there information or written material mentioning the "other" side of the story -- that this is possibly one of the biggest sellouts that Alberta has ever made.

"The people there must read this," he said. "I want one for every house in the town."

"The people of Fort McMurray are going to be greatly affected by Syncrude's developments. They're going to be living right next to it."

cont'd from p. 12

If at times somewhat dutifully played, the concerto (and particularly its second movement) was the highpoint of the evening. Graffman's elegant and duly romantic phrasing, his sparkle and virtuosity, and his evocative lyricism were well echoed by the orchestra.

Particularly worthy of note was the mellow solo response of principal cellist Ryan Selberg to one of the piano's warmer phrases in the second movement.

Rather than with a bang, however, the concert ended with a whimper. The Society of the Friends of Music of Vienna, to whom Schubert originally presented this, his last symphony, found it too difficult and rejected it after the first rehearsal. The ESO would have done well to have done the same.

The sense of unhurried lyrical majesty that this work exudes was totally absent. Instead of the characteristic Schubertian lyricism and warmth, one found only a harsh and brittle heavy-handedness. Instead of the image of a leisurely stroll that the second movement usually conjures up, one felt urged to fall in stride with a military band. And the most evocative section of the third movement sounded like a barn dance.

All in all, Schubert's most romantic reveries were transformed into unbecoming melodramatic gestures, and the principal virtue of the all too speedy pace at which the whole work was taken was that it mercifully ended the concert all the sooner.